

The States, have so overawed the natives that they cannot be made to tell the truth; that they are afraid of their lives of uttering a word in criticism of their white superiors or of any of the black native policemen in the pay of the white officers.

As evidence of this state of affairs he told about his own arrest on trumped-up charges as the result of a conspiracy formulated by a white captain of guards, against whom he had made a personal protest in the private office of Col. Russell, who was in supreme command of the marines, because of the bad example this captain was setting the natives in a certain village by his mode of living. When the case was brought before the high court it was at once dismissed for want of even a scintilla of evidence, and the officer who made the arrest and kept Dr. Evans in a vile jail for thirteen days with the negroes was informed abruptly there was no authority in the first place for the arrest of Dr. Evans, and that unless his release he again was compelled by the same officer under threat of arrest to go in an open boat at night a long distance to another part of the island to face again the same charges which again turned out to be groundless in every particular.

It is the firm belief of the native population, as the result of the American occupation since July 28, 1917, that the United States is trying to reestablish the system of slavery which their forefathers knew. Dr. Evans believes it is high time the American people were fully informed of what is being done by their Government in Haiti in order that this helpless little black republic have the sort of civilization and humanizing it deserves.

Dr. Evans says the amazing number of indiscriminate killings of natives to which the Marine Corps officials have confessed and which is the subject of the present investigation is but a small part of the case.

More important than anything else in his opinion is the terrible blow being given to American prestige not only in Haiti but elsewhere in the Latin American countries to which stories of the American military methods are getting abroad, despite every effort on the part of the military authorities to keep everything unfavorable to their regime from reaching unfriendly channels.

Documents Reveal Scandal.

THE NEW YORK HERALD is able to present herewith extracts of the documents in the possession of various departments laying bare the whole Haytian affair, which will be brought to the attention of the Daniels Inquiry board and elucidated by Dr. Evans himself. Dr. Evans is waiting in Washington for this purpose and is willing and anxious to appear before this committee or any other that may be named and to go with the committee to Haiti. He expects to have counsel to assist him in presenting the case in an orderly manner.

Dr. Evans, in a memorandum submitted to the State Department, after consultation with Senator Hitchcock and which bears the date of October 21, 1918, makes it clear there is no animus behind his charges.

At the beginning of this memorandum Dr. Evans assures the President and State Department of the "genuine gratitude shared by every loyal and patriotic Haytian native, both educated and uneducated alike, because Admiral Caperton landed his American marines at Port-au-Prince, thus rescuing them from the iron grasp and selfish greed of Germans, who for years have financially and murderously exploited them by all means of Berlin money and ammunition."

Summary of the Charges.

Here briefly is a summary of the charges quoted verbatim from Dr. Evans's memorandum of October 21, 1918, as submitted to the State Department. In order to make his statements more impressive these charges were embodied in an affidavit sworn to by Dr. Evans before a notary in Washington, a copy of which is in the possession of THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent.

"1. The forcing of a new constitution upon the people under military pressure of armed gendarmes (native police) and the American occupation forces on the 13th day of June last, so as to put in a clause in favor of the white man and foreigner, and accomplishing this by methods which have been declared in the United States and all civilized countries to be both illegal and fraudulent. The intelligent Haytiens connected with the Government of American occupation, who were afraid and trembling, were compelled to vote or be dismissed or imprisoned if they refused, very aptly described these humiliating processes as 'thrusting a dagger at the very heart of our own negro republic.'

"2. The closing on two separate occasions of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies at Port-au-Prince, the turning out by military force under the American occupation of the Haytian people's only representative bodies and the locking of the doors again then, just as the late Coudré did with the Chamber of Deputies, and while these officials were openly friendly to the United States and favorable to our American occupation, merely, it is said, because they protested and opposed as illegal and unconstitutional a change of what they felt to be the vital clause of their constitution; namely, the clause which withholds the ownership of land from the white planter and the speculator. Haytian judges who declared this to be illegal are said to have been driven out of office or imprisoned or both, in spite of the fact that under the old Haytian constitution foreigners, white or colored, could hold real estate in Haiti by becoming citizens of Haiti.

"3. The taking through force and with much brutality by ignorant, immoral and drunken gendarmes in the employment of the American occupation of innocent men and women, even native preachers and members of their churches, from their simple small habitations or from their work and cruelly robbing them tightly together and marching them as African slave gangs to prison. The writer and others were eye witnesses on a Sunday morning in June last to the treatment of the wounds of prisoners who had undergone this experience, by the occupation doctor—wounds which had gone unhealed for many weeks and months. The white American doctors said these cases were very frequent.

All Protests Are Ignored.

Failing to move the State Department, Dr. Evans finally turned his attention to the Navy Department and to Secretary Daniels, the official in control of the United States Marines who have been acting jointly with the State Department in the American occupation. He wrote to Mr. Daniels on March 27, 1920, calling attention to the fact that he had apprised the State Department in the fall of 1918 of what was going on in Haiti, without anything being done about it. He said more than seventeen months before he had suggested to Mr. Adeo the appointment of an unbiased commission to inquire into the situation, and was informed by letter that the Department was 'seriously considering the grave conditions set forth' in his memorandum. In the same letter he told Secretary

Daniels that Mr. Adeo had promised to let him know the result of his investigation, but had never done so.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent quotes the following extract from the remarkable letter from Dr. Evans to Mr. Daniels on March 27 last:

"Over seventeen months have elapsed since the receipt of the above assurance from Mr. Adeo, with not a word from our United States Government.

"In the meantime, however, conditions have been allowed to grow rapidly worse among the suffering, oppressed, enraged and terror-stricken people—as evidenced even by the riots between the marines and gendarmes, not to say the more frequent and daring raids by the so-called bandits or cacons, who are daily growing in strength and numbers and who are at the same time gaining the real sympathy of more and more of the moderate, intelligent, educated and better class of Haytiens who have lost respect for our American occupation.

"With our influence, therefore, on the wane, and our motives and integrity as a democratic, civilized, not to say Christian, nation suspected and impugned, it is no wonder that a staff correspondent of the New York World, who visited Haiti a little over a month ago, should state:

"It should be remembered that there are many educated and substantial citizens of Port-au-Prince who are no more cacons than Henry Cabot Lodge is a feather duster, who none the less are a complete change of administration and the ending of the present occupation."

Since the letter of March 27 Dr. Evans has had other correspondence with Secretary Daniels, the subject of Hayti and up to the last few days he apparently continued to have faith that a proper inquiry would be made and the conditions improved. He sent Mr. Daniels under date of October 5, 1920, an exhaustive resume of the whole matter.

Lejeune's Inquiry Belittled.

In his letter Dr. Evans said: "After a careful reading of the quotation from the official statement or report of Gen. John A. Lejeune's hurried visit to Haiti, after my letter of the March 1, I find they fall even to touch the vital points. I candidly state that if I had not been anxious from the commencement, nearly two years ago, to keep entirely out of party politics in missionary and Haytian matters, and if I had not in spite of the strong criticism and the severe condemnation of the President and the Secretary of the Navy still firmly believed that you both sincerely wished to right all the past and present wrongs of this Administration in poor Haiti, I would certainly, after reading this morning's statement, have immediately given a startling reply to the Associated Press and at once directed my steps to Marion and the headquarter of the Republican party, disappointedly convinced that further efforts on the part of Hayti and myself were utterly futile and a mere waste of time."

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent has before him a complete copy of the detailed and painstaking statement of Haytian conditions brought up to date and mailed to Secretary Daniels on October 5, 1920, by Dr. Evans. It contains upward of 6,000 words. It will be undoubtedly placed in evidence before Mr. Daniels's naval board, and if any attempt is made to suppress it there it will be brought to light before a Congressional investigation committee.

In the meantime THE NEW YORK HERALD presents herewith some of the more startling passages from it:

"Is it not sad indeed to have to state that after nearly five years of American occupation in Haiti and under our Democratic Administration exploited the little black republic sincerely and firmly believe that the real mission of the United States Government and the American people there is to reestablish slavery in their midst once more; to arrogate and annul the work of Toussaint Overtures (who is their Washington representative), just exactly as in the nineteenth century Napoleon tried to do the tyrant of France, and in recent years the German Kaiser attempted to become the ruler of the world?"

Dr. Evans then described how he happened to write President Wilson and to his personal friend, ex-President Roosevelt, from Haiti in June, 1918, explaining the terrible blow to American prestige in Haiti and throughout Latin America that was resulting from the actions of the American marines. It was as the result of this letter that ex-President Roosevelt stated that Washington in October of the same year in his criticism of Wilson's fourteen points that 'the negro republic of Hayti is non-existent under the Democratic Administration in spite of their treaty.'

Dr. Evans here tells an almost unbelievable story which he is prepared to substantiate in every particular of how he was arrested on a trumped-up charge by a drunken white captain of gendarmes employed under direction of the Marine Corps, paraded through the streets and insulted by this white officer. So far as he is able to learn, although he was refused a statement of the charges against him, the basis of the whole proceeding was a detestable attempt to punish him for pleading in his capacity as white missionary for the natives and against certain methods and the immoral and drunken behavior of Americans connected with the occupation.

He was confined in a filthy native jail and forced to bathe naked with native male and female prisoners by the side of this white captain. He said the negro judges and other officials whom he knew personally were eager to help him, but were prevented from doing so by the white officer with whom he was accused by this white officer with roasting arrest when he asked for a copy of the charges or an official summons or any other official authority for the action.

Charged With Attempt to Escape.

When he asked permission to give to a native the key to a building which he used to help him in his work, he was charged with attempting to escape and was finally released by a negro court, and immediately taken by force by the same white captain to Cap-Haitien, in the extreme north, by night in a small boat in the open Caribbean Sea, for another trial.

Dr. Evans said he was released on the statement of the court that there were no charges against him.

The so-called voting by the people of Hayti on the constitution prepared in advance for them and rammed down their throats by the Wilson Administration is ridiculed by Dr. Evans. He thus describes it to Secretary Daniels:

"The procession of voters (1) resembled funeral in their silence, solemnity and mournful character as these people passed along like sheep into courts of justice (2), which were turned that day into a charnel house, the force a native commissaire, a dummy officer, sat in the chair by the side of the white officer.

"When entering the court a small white paper stamped with the words 'Police Administration' and bearing date June 11, 1918, and also the French word 'oui' (yes) was placed in the trembling hand of the native, who then was motioned—no word being spoken or question being asked—to the box in front of the white American officer in supreme charge with a native dummy assistant at his side. A bundle of pink papers bearing the French word 'non' (no) curiously and significantly remained tied together on the table. Thus terrorized and helpless to resist, these people were forcedly and slavishly submitted, as most of them were brought in from small villages guarded and closely watched,

30 CENT COTTON OR STARYE, SAY THE PLANTERS

Thousands of Bales Held in Storage All Over South; None for Sale.

NIGHT RIDERS ACTIVE
Governors and Newspaper Correspondents Tell of Conditions.

SPECULATORS BLAMED
Farmers' Charges Denied by Brokers Here, Who Say Economics Set Prices.

A general survey of the cotton market and of the recent and existing conditions within the cotton raising States indicates that not until the planter is starved out or the purchaser of his cotton is compelled to pay 30 cents a pound for it will the South be restored to its wonted calm. THE NEW YORK HERALD has received from Governors of cotton States and from editors in those districts statements that are unanimous in insisting:

That the cotton planters are being encouraged by their State officials to gin their cotton at once, but to store it until they can get at least 30 cents a pound for it.

That many thousands of bales of cotton and a number of gins and warehouses have been burned, but that there is as much reason to believe that the fires were of accidental origin as the result of the torches of night riders.

That the cotton speculator is to blame for the fall in the price of cotton and not an honest effort on the part of the Government to restore costs to normalcy.

That the activities of the night riders (and even of the Black Seventy-five in South Carolina) have been exaggerated by Southern correspondents of Northern newspapers.

Economics, Says Exchange Men.
On the other hand, prominent members of the New York Cotton Exchange say that 20 cent cotton is due entirely to economic causes and not to speculations. Then, too, the cotton brokers insist that the South does more speculating in cotton than the North anyway, and that the anger of the cotton planter because of the drop in his product from the inflated and unnatural war figures to prices that come nearer to reason is not at all different from the anger of the Western farmer who wants war prices to last indefinitely.

There is a definite effort being made in all cotton States to protect the planters and the ginners from assaults by night riders. Various States are taking various steps to these ends. However, it seems as though the burning of cotton and gins and warehouses has come to an end because the farmers have reached agreements to refuse to sell a pound of cotton until forced to by the need for immediate cash. Their common goal is 20 cents a pound. They insist that it costs them that to produce it.

Last year the country produced 10,496,000 bales of cotton. Whether this will be equalled or exceeded this year depends upon the adjustment of prices, the return of the negro to the cotton fields and the ability of officials to maintain order.

"The farmers of Arkansas, as a rule, are rapidly picking their cotton, having it ginned and storing in insured warehouses," telegraphs Gov. Broughton of Arkansas to THE NEW YORK HERALD. "By my proclamation issued on October 11 they have been promised protection against night riders' violence or incendiarism. We feel that the price of cotton has been depressed and that much as this year's crop of approximately 1,000,000 bales in our State has been raised at an exceptionally high cost, that farmers are justified in holding the bulk of their cotton. Any form of night riding will be vigorously dealt with in Arkansas."

Gov. Parker of Louisiana telegraphed:

"With the high price of labor, provisions, implements and costs of cultivating and marketing the crop, present prices of cotton are much below the cost of production. Cotton is one of the agricultural commodities which does not insure by keeping. My firm has sold cotton held for thirty-two years, with no depreciation in either grade or staple. Three short crops show the world urgently needs cotton, and with extremely low prices for cotton and cottonseed, farmers face bankruptcy and will be unable to raise a new crop unless conditions materially change.

"Standard warehouse receipts with insurance policies are the finest possible collateral for a commodity which is not injured by being held in storage, and is certain to advance at least to the cost of production, which is about 30 cents under present conditions. It is absurd for the national Government to say that cotton must be immediately sold regardless of cost and to endorse the decision by declining to make loans to those who are earnestly assisting in the storage and warehousing of this great commodity and having it sold to consumers as needed.

"Cotton is not a local problem, but a world wide necessity, and if the source of supply is shut off by a ruinous financial policy the people of the world will ultimately have to pay a fearful bill. The driving of thousands from the fields to the cities is already forcing prices up and necessarily the high cost of living and a continuation of that policy threatens even a higher cost and consequent menace to the national welfare, to my mind to-day more than ever before.

Appeal to Reserve Bank.
"Use your influence to have the Federal Reserve Bank forget the gambler and speculator and pay heed to the real producers of American prosperity."

Gov. Parker is backed up by the cotton associations of his own State. It is predicted that at least 300,000 bales of Louisiana cotton is being held for increased prices. Cotton warehouses already are full and others are being built. The cotton is being held back. The richer farmers are hesitating the poorer one to hold on until Christmas, when, it is predicted, the consumers will be compelled to pay the thirty cents the farmers demand.

Where the farmers appear to weaken they are prevented from selling cotton by the ginners, who refuse to gin it.

Georgia admits that the night riders have done much damage there. At least 10,000 bales of cotton have been destroyed within the last six weeks. The bulk of it was already in storage, and, as is the case in most places, it is not possible to prove that the burning was of criminal origin. It may have been accidental, although the burnings were rather too mysterious and much too frequent. And all happened about the same time at night.

Little Georgia cotton is reaching the market. Georgia correspondents insist that the only cotton being sold is 'distress cotton,' which they describe as cotton the producers are forced to sell to escape lawsuits.

Virginia reports that she has been the victim of no cotton burnings and that she has 25,000 bales of cotton for sale. Furthermore, the Old Dominion editors say that there is not yet any organized move to store cotton for an advance, although thirty cents a pound would be much appreciated.

From Little Rock to THE NEW YORK HERALD comes sound information that between 4,000 and 6,000 bales of cotton have been burned in Arkansas. However, less than half of this was destroyed by night riders, they say. Arkansas has 400,000 bales tucked away in insured warehouses and feels pretty certain that this is going to restore cotton to thirty cents.

Oklahoma makes the same sort of statement about herself, and for the first time in any of the reports from the South the political note creeps into the despatches from Oklahoma City. There seems to be no doubt that Oklahoma will be in the Democratic column on November 2, but newspaper correspondents in that State say that because of the Government attitude on cotton the Cox majority will be reduced. Half the farmers in Oklahoma face financial ruin, the despatches say.

Half of Alabama's crop of cotton is in storage and is to stay there if the planters can stand the strain. Reports differ about the amount of cotton destroyed. Some place it at 300 bales and others at 1,000. Proving the origin of the fires destroying the cotton is another matter.

Predictions are that Alabama's cotton crop will not be less than last year's. And virtually the same is to be reported from Texas.

Gov. Catfish of Florida telegraphed that the cotton situation in his State is not acute because Florida has "such a diversity of crops." No gins have been burned in Florida, but the planters are holding their cotton for higher prices while wringing subsistence from their other crops.

In New York all that is mighty interesting, but the cotton broker here cannot see the situation through the farmer's eyes. Inquiry among members of the Cotton Exchange produces the Northern viewpoint.

J. W. Jay & Co., who have branches throughout the South, say:

"We do not take seriously the reports that over a scattered territory throughout

the cotton belt gins are being burned and that merchants are being warned regarding the picking and ginning of cotton. We think that the element responsible for such acts is a small one, and that the most conservative business men of the South, as well as Government officials, are against such methods. We believe that a conservative estimate of the cotton which has been willfully damaged throughout the belt will not average 25,000 bales."

Cotton Holders Are Stubborn.
Munds, Rogers & Stackpole, another local house, when queried on the subject said:

"Of course we do not endorse any such methods as threats of violence for the purpose of obtaining cotton. Such tactics are to be deplored. Naturally, the farmers resent the low price at which cotton is selling, but the depression has been due to economic causes rather than to speculative operations.

"The threats to burn gins are significant and are not to be taken lightly. The burning of warehouses cotton by night riders will have little or no effect on the ultimate level of prices.

According to Cuppia & Robertson, the buying of warehouse cotton by night riders will have little or no effect on the ultimate level of prices.

"It may prevent some small amount of cotton from being offered for sale," says this house, "but so far, as reports traced to their source have proved to be greatly exaggerated."

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY
SILVERWARE STATIONERY

POLITICAL. POLITICAL. POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

From Newsboy To Governor

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH

has earned your support. He is a splendid example of American opportunity. His rise from lowly station to Governor of the Empire State is an unanswerable contradiction to the carpers and promoters of unrest who whine that there is no chance for advancement for those born in poverty and toil.

By his own effort and worth, he has won universal confidence and admiration.

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He called a special session of the Legislature to make Woman Suffrage a national reality.

Think the matter over and on Election Day mark your ballot like this

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The Business and Professional Mens Committee for Alfred E. Smith

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